

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VIII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUG. 27TH, 1887.

No. 43.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 23.

Hon. Wm. McDougall will visit Manitoba and the coast shortly.

Chamberlain and Russell have withdrawn from the liberal unionists.

It is feared that Despain, M. P. for Kamouraska, Quebec, has been drowned.

Chapleau, since his arrival in Paris, has signified his determination of retiring from the Canadian cabinet.

The steamship City of Montreal has been burned to the water's edge in mid ocean. A boat with 13 persons is missing.

Scott, Q. C., left Regina for Montana on the 22nd to conduct the extradition proceedings of Racette and Goudy for the murder of McLeish.

Shepherd and Clarke of St. Paul and Palcolet of New York, succeed Sir G. Stephen and Sir D. A. Smith on the directorate of the St. P. M. & M. road.

It is understood that the bonds of the Maskinonge & Nipissing railway have been floated and that 100 miles of the road will be completed before winter.

A delegation from the English home rule unions will visit Ireland shortly and will be given a public reception in Dublin on Sept. 14th at which the lord mayor will preside.

Nominations took place at MacLeod on the 22nd to fill the vacancy in the North-West council caused by the resignation of Lord Boyle. F. W. G. Haultain of MacLeod and C. F. P. Conybeare of Lethbridge, formerly of Winnipeg, were nominated.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 25.

Norquay is in Toronto.

C. J. Brydges and left Battleford for Edmonton on Monday.

The party of the Siamese princes have passed through to the coast en route home.

The bank of London Ontario suspended on 19th. Capital \$1,000,000. Paid up \$223,588.

Stephen, Smith and Van Horne returned to Winnipeg from the west on Tuesday night.

Many officers of the Hudson Bay Co. have arrived to attend the council of chief factors.

Reported that Gen. Middleton is anxious to obtain command of the military college at Kingston.

A large party of Ontario farmers have arrived in charge of Mayor Crawford of Birtle and are inspecting the country.

Goldwin Smith has addressed a letter to Lord Salisbury in defence of Manitoba's position on the railway question.

Representatives of twenty-eight leading newspapers of Eastern Canada will be brought to this country to attend the exhibitions in the territories.

The first load of new wheat was sold at Brandon this year on the 24th for 50 cents a bushel. Reports from all along the line say that the grain is nearly all harvested.

Grain harvesting is about completed in Manitoba and the indications are that it will be got in without injury. The wheat yield on an average will be upwards of twenty-five bushels per acre.

Proclamation by the imperial government of the Irish national league has caused considerable sensation. Several defections from unionists will result. Many English M. P's. are joining the league to show the Irish sympathy.

Mr. Thompson, a settler of High River, reports that some Indians were caught by himself and partner stealing. They resisted and shot his comrade in the arm. Then they attacked himself and he, in self defence, shot two Indians. A party of mounted police have gone out to investigate the matter.

The question of the construction of the Red River Valley railway assumed an important phase during the last few days. On Saturday last a lawyer of the Canadian Pacific acting for Browning of Montreal, who had for that purpose purchased all the lots near Morris, made application for an injunction to prevent the road from crossing his property. An interim injunction was granted and the argument postponed for two weeks, but before the injunction was served the contractors finished grading operations near the property in question so that construction operations have not been delayed. Since then bills of complaint to be followed by injunctions have been filed by Sir D. A. Smith and one Jenkins who owns land crossed by the road; Jenkins being a settler who did not consider the compensation offered him sufficient and had threatened to shoot the contractor's men if they crossed his property. Norquay in the meantime is absent in Eastern Canada on some mysterious mission. It is stated that he will have a conference with Sir John Macdonald on the road itself. Con-

struction operations are being proceeded with and grading will be completed this week. Members of the local government say the road will be pushed and completed at all hazards and regardless of consequences. There is considerable sensational talk being indulged in, but the general belief is that there will be no recourse to arms. One rumor is that troops have been asked from the old country by Sir John.

BATTLEFORD, Aug. 26.

Weather cool.

Business very dull.

Men are busily employed repairing the bar-rack buildings for winter.

Haying finished. Fair crop. Harvesting now in full blast. Every one jubilant at the prospect.

Construction on the telegraph line east of here is being rapidly pushed. Four gangs are now working on it.

Half-breeds here are using every effort to have their claims re-opened, and ask for an inquiry into their loyalty.

Pic-nic on Stony reserve yesterday a grand success. Minister White and party were present and congratulated the instructor.

Hon. Thos. White, Mrs. and Miss White, Judge Reuleau, Wm. Pearce, of Dominion lands, and the bishop of Saskatchewan arrived last night. This afternoon an address was presented to Mr. White and the citizens will tender him a ball. The party leaves on Monday next for home via Swift Current.

## LOCAL.

BLUEBERRIES are fairly plentiful at \$1 a pail.

SUPR. GRIEBBACH will leave on a trip east shortly.

D. McLEOD arrived from Calgary on Wednesday.

NORTH-WEST COUNCIL meets at Regina on Oct. 4th.

THE Poplars private school opens Thursday Sept. 1st.

DR. McINNIS has been appointed coroner for this district.

ST. ALBERT convent school re-opens on Monday Aug. 29th.

INSR. BRADLEY is on the boundary patrol, south of Lethbridge.

STEAMER North-West has gone to Grand Rapids and may not return.

INSR. SNIDER left for Calgary and Regina on Tuesday with Max. Ingila.

It is complained that G division of police is much below its full strength.

J. WALTER has the contract of supplying the police at Edmonton with coal.

DR. H. L. McINNIS leaves for Banff on Thursday next for a three weeks trip.

MISSER C. A. ROBERTSON and E. PHILLIPS arrived from Battle river by Monday's stage.

J. LAMOREUX will leave Medicine Hat for Edmonton on the 29th with the steamer Minnow.

H. BELL arrived on Wednesday with freight for Ross Bros., E. Raymer and W. Johnstone Walker.

FRED ROSS, of Ross Bros., left for Toronto by Thursday's stage. Also Frank Provost for Calgary.

Ducks are plentiful and large enough for shooting, the ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

A TRAIN of D. McLeod's carts arrived on Thursday with freight for J. A. McDougall and Norris & Carey.

JOHN WHITE, ex M. P. for Hastings, is expected on Monday's stage. He is interested in the Alberta lumber company.

A LARGE dwelling being erected near the registry office by Geo. Sanderson is well under way. McRae Bros. builders.

No service in Methodist church Sunday morning. Special song service at 7 p. m. Subject of evening sermon "Faith."

REV. D. G. McQUEEN, B. A., pastor of the Presbyterian church here, is an associate editor of the Knox Church Monthly of Toronto, a Presbyterian magazine.

THE Medicine Hat Times reports F. Fraser Times of Swift Current intends closing up his affairs there and removing to Edmonton to embark in business. Mr. Times speaks highly of the Edmonton country.

THE fine dry weather which set in on Aug. 8th continued until the 19th when a light showery spell succeeded, and continued until the 24th, which delayed both haying and harvesting but did no more serious damage. Thursday, Friday and today have been fine and harvesting has begun in earnest.

DR. McKAY, in charge of Peace river H. B. district, arrived on Monday from Lesser Slave lake and left on Friday to attend the council of H. B. officers in Winnipeg to be held on Aug. 30th. He was accompanied by his two sons who go to attend college in Winnipeg.

E. CARRY, of Norris & Carey, who is about to visit the eastern cities, has been appointed a delegate on behalf of the meeting of Tuesday night last, to interview the minister of interior on the subject dealt with, and lay before him personally the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

AN old and experienced farmer advises people having either wheat or barley to cut it as soon as it is out of the milk, without waiting for it to harden. It will harden best in the stook and will not be liable to damage by frost in that condition. It will make a better quality of flour and moreover be earlier seed than if left to harden standing uncut.

McAREE's survey party came in from the reserve on Stony plain on Thursday and left for Egg lake, north of St. Albert, on Friday. Their work is the correction and completion of surveys already made, and since their arrival in Edmonton lay in the vicinity of the 5th principal meridian on the Saskatchewan. They also levelled the mounds marking the river survey in townships 50 and 51, range 26 west of 4th meridian.

A MEETING of the directors of the Edmonton agricultural society was held in the Edmonton school house on Saturday last. Present—Geo. Long, president, Messrs. M. McCauley and G. Hutton, directors, and Jas. Martin, secretary. It was decided that the annual show be held on Oct. 20th, and that the entry lists be the same as last year, except in the case of the butter entry in which "Not less than 20 lbs. (packed)" is substituted for a firkin or 56 lbs. packed. There is added a class of school exhibits, including map drawing, writing and drawing with crayon or otherwise.

THE funeral of A. McKinlay of the south side, who died on Wednesday night last after a short illness at the residence of his brother at Sturgeon river, took place on Friday. The funeral procession, which was very large, proceeded from Mr. D. McKinlay's house to the Sturgeon church where an impressive address was delivered by Rev. Mr. McQueen, pastor of the Presbyterian congregations of Edmonton. The interment took place in the Edmonton cemetery, the services at the grave being conducted by Rev. Mr. McQueen. Deceased was a young man, a native of Prince Edward Island, a brother of D. McKinlay and Mrs. Geo. Sutherland of Sturgeon river, and of M. McKinlay of the government telegraph service at Pitt. He was unmarried and the owner of a good farm near town.

THE notice regarding liquor permits which appeared in a late issue appears to be intended as a short step in the direction of correcting one of the most glaring abuses of the permit system. As matters go when a permit is received from Regina, if it is not required to protect the liquor to which it applies from seizure it remains in the hands of the person to whom it is sent. The scheme that is worked is this: A receives a permit from Regina, also the corresponding liquor. The permit is good for say three months; the liquor does not generally last as long. B, C and D do likewise. E, friend of A, B, C and D, receives a permit for a certain amount of liquor but really imports very much more. The police getting word of this make a seizure and find the large quantity of liquor with only a small quantity of permit. Therefore the overplus liquor is illicit. But A, B, C and D, whose permits have not yet expired place their several permits at the service of E, who declares that the liquor belongs to the parties whose permits are used to cover it. It has therefore to be released and the joke is on the police, who naturally feel delicate about interfering where they may be tripped again in the same way. The new regulation compels those who wish to renew their supply of liquor to place their permit in the hands of the police, to be cancelled, before they can secure a renewal of their permit, the number of loose permits being thereby somewhat reduced. But there does not seem to be anything to hinder the holder of a permit from continuing to hold it and getting in as many successive supplies of liquor under it as he can dispose of during the time for which it runs. The regulation may be an assistance to the clerk who attends to the whiskey department of the North-West government in keeping track of permits, but it does not seem likely to be effective in any other way.

RELATIVE to the federal grant to North-West agricultural societies, Dr. Wilson, M. N. W. C., wrote to Regina some time ago for information as to its distribution. In a letter from the lieutenant-governor's office dated July 28th he was informed that no information respecting the manner of distributing the money voted had been received there. It was supposed, however, that the funds would be dealt with directly by the department of agriculture at Ottawa, and suggested that inquiries be made of the department. The letter concludes "There seems to be some grounds for believing that grants will be made to societies with a membership of at least 50, who have paid \$1 each as annual subscription, of \$150 as a minimum, and \$3 additional for every member or every dollar subscribed above 50 members or \$50 subscribed, up to a maximum grant of \$250 per society." Dr. Wilson has written to the minister of agriculture for information but a reply has not yet been received.

ON Wednesday week a four fat oxen which had been sold by F. Provost of Horse Hill plain to M. McCauley, were being driven out of the field one of them, after a short spasms of pain, dropped dead. Mr. Provost believes the animal to have been poisoned. It is a matter of general belief that grass growing from the place where a poisoned animal or bait has decomposed is poisoned also, and as Mr. Provost knows of poison having been set last winter by parties near his place, he believes the death of his ox to have been caused in this way. The belief that grass will become poisoned in this way is universal among the Indians, who certainly should understand the facts, and is also general among white people who have had an opportunity of becoming informed on the subject. This summer at Egg lake, south of Victoria, Ad. McPherson lost four oxen and nearly lost as many more, in a locality where poison had been set the previous winter. Last summer A. Cameron of the Sturgeon lost several horses from, as he believes, the same cause. This is a matter that should be investigated thoroughly by the proper authorities. The poison used is strychnine, and possibly some other poison would be equally effective in killing wolves which would not affect the grass. If the supposition is correct that grass will become poisoned from strychnine, instead of its use being permitted it should be altogether prohibited except within the user's own enclosure, where he would have to take all the risks. Poisoning that is done for the protection of small stock could be done in this way. As a means of catching fur for profit, in which industry, or rather laziness, far the greater quantity of strychnine is used, it should not be allowed.

## NO SCRIP.

From time to time since the rebellion attempts have been made to secure scrip in acknowledgment of the services of the Edmonton volunteer company during the troubles. During the late session of parliament G. A. Watson who had taken an active part in the matter placed the case in the hands, jointly, of D. W. Davis, M. P. for Alberta, and Senator Turner of Hamilton, who has always taken a lively interest in North-West affairs, with a view to bringing it as strongly and favorably as possible to the attention of the government. The following correspondence is the result:

MacLeod, Aug. 8th, '87. Dear Sir, I enclosed your petition with letter of Senator Turner at his request to minister of militia. This was after we had had a long talk with him and Mr. White on the subject. Now enclose you their reply. Yours truly, D. W. Davis. G. A. Watson, Edmonton.

Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, 6th July, 1887. Sir, In acknowledging the receipt of your letter with enclosures, respecting the Edmonton volunteers, I am directed by the minister of militia and defence to inform you that the same will receive immediate attention. I have the honor to be sir your obedient servant, Eug. Panet, Colonel, deputy minister of militia and defence. Donald Watson Davis, Esq., M. P., Fort MacLeod, N. W. T.

Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, 8th July, 1887. Sir, In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo respecting the Edmonton volunteers, I am directed by the minister of militia and defence to inform you that the papers in this case having been referred to the general officer commanding the following report has been received:

"No certificates for scrip have been issued for Edmonton volunteers, and it does not appear that they are entitled to such."

I have the honor to be sir your obedient servant, Eug. Panet Colonel, deputy minister of militia and defence. Donald Watson Davis, Esq., Fort MacLeod, N. W. T.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. **FRANK OLIVER**, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, AUG. 27, 1887.

**HANLAN** was defeated by **Teemer** in the three mile race on Toronto bay on Aug. 13th by two lengths; official time 19:31. Hanlan still thinks he can beat Teemer. Hanlan is becoming either a second class oarsman or a first class rascal.

The report that Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the liberal party, had endorsed commercial union turns out to be untrue. The full report of the speech in which he was said to have declared in its favor shows that he preferred commercial union with Britain. At the same time he did not declare himself definitely or strongly against commercial union with the States. This makes clear, first, that the reports of commercial union sweeping the country are not to be relied on and, second, that Mr. Laurier is waiting to see which way the cat is likely to jump before committing himself. That he prefers the part of the opportunist to that of the patriot. Were he to throw his brilliant abilities into the scale against the movement that taking his own words, he does not at present believe in, it would certainly have a great effect in deciding the question in favor of the view he at present takes. To withhold his hand at such a time shows that he is rather desirous of following the tactics of his present opponent than of his great predecessor.

How completely the liberal party of Canada has fallen from the position it once occupied is seen in its acceptance of Duncan McIntyre of the C. P. R. as a candidate in its interest. Mr. McIntyre, as well as the other members of the syndicate, were formerly liberals, but united with the conservatives in consideration of the plunder allowed them by the C. P. R. contract. If Mr. McIntyre's connection had ceased or that contract had become a dead issue it is conceivable that he might return to his former allegiance on terms not necessarily dishonorable to himself or the party. But he is still connected closely with the C. P. R. and the terms of that contract were never as prominent or dangerous an issue in politics as they are today. It is not to be supposed that in accepting the liberal candidacy Mr. McIntyre agreed to take a course that would in any wise endanger his C. P. R. interests. There can be no question that if elected he would have supported disallowance. The leaders of the liberal party understood this thoroughly. By accepting his candidacy—rather by forcing it upon him—they showed willingness to make the disallowance policy their own, should circumstances favor—to sell North-West interests for C. P. R. support. That Mr. McIntyre was defeated, although by a supporter of the same policy, is not to be regretted, the more so as he was the first parliamentary candidate to make commercial union with the States his platform.

The mounted police force has been made the subject of a good many experiments since its organization but the latest proposition to supply it with Nordenfeldt guns is probably the most ridiculous. The Nordenfeldt is a machine gun similar to the Gatling, useful in defence against solid masses of men, but practically useless in attack, especially against irregular forces or forces under cover, as was amply proven at Batoche. The business of the police as such is to attack, not defend. When they are compelled to take the defensive it is time for them either to be reinforced or to retreat. To train them for the defensive is to train them directly away from their proper duties. What the police require above everything else is quickness of movement. For this they should be outfitted and trained. By this their early reputation was acquired. For lack of it their present reputation as a useful force is below par, and to add lumbering machine guns when even now there are frequently not enough horses to mount the men would make its usefulness still less. What is required first of all in the North-West is an efficient police force. A force which shall have the faculty of "getting there." A force of intelligent, ambitious men and energetic officers, well armed, equipped and mounted. When that is provided let soldiers be added, with Nordenfeldt guns if necessary; but as long as the force retains the name of police let it be trained and fitted to perform police, not mere soldiers', duties. Why some superlative idiot has recommended the adoption of machine guns it is difficult to guess. Perhaps they are brass mounted and would add to the effect of those musical rides at Regina. Certainly not because they would be useful in capturing illicit whiskey or in running down criminals.

#### POLICE BARRACKS.

The meeting on Tuesday evening should have a very considerable effect in assisting the police authorities to a conclusion respecting the location of the head-quarters barracks necessary for the accommodation of the police division stationed in this district. When police were first sent into this part of the country Edmonton was made, as it was always intended by the government to be, head-quarters. When barracks were to be built Ft. Saskatchewan was fixed upon as the site in the belief that although it was not then a business centre, business would follow the police for the sake of the protection afforded by their presence and the benefits of their trade, as well as the advantages of the location chosen. Had the result been as expected, and Ft. Saskatchewan in the twelve years that have passed become the business centre of the district of course it would be eminently proper that the head-quarters should remain there, and that whatever new buildings might be required should be built there. But these expectations have not been realized. While settlement has centred around and business within Edmonton until its importance has increased very greatly over what it was twelve years ago, settlement at Ft. Saskatchewan has but slightly increased and business not at all. Neither has it become in any sense a centre of travel. The time has arrived when new permanent buildings must or should be erected. If the efficiency of the force occupying them is to be considered there can be no doubt that the centre of the settlement, trade and travel of the district is the proper place for their location, and there can be as little doubt that Edmonton is that centre. It is reported that a similar argument is used now in regard to the location of the proposed new barracks as was used regarding the old ones. Railroads are expected to reach this part of the country shortly, and the impression is attempted to be created that on account of the difficulty of crossing the river at Edmonton they are more likely to cross at Ft. Saskatchewan, in which case that point would be expected to become the distributing point for the surrounding region. As a matter of fact there is little or no more difficulty in crossing at Edmonton than at Ft. Saskatchewan, and no less at the latter place than at a thousand other places both above and below. Until the railway is built the place of its crossing cannot be certainly known, and it would surely be the height of nonsense to locate permanent and costly buildings where the force occupying them would be of the least use, instead of where they would be of the most use, on the shadow of a chance of the former place becoming a railway crossing at some time in the indefinite future; especially when the only charter in existence for a railroad in this district compels the crossing of the Saskatchewan "near the town plot of Edmonton."

From his report the commissioner seems to have difficulty in selecting a suitable site for barracks at Edmonton. When here last summer he was offered the choice of numerous sites of reasonable extent free. He spoke of requiring a large tract for grazing purposes, which of course, owing to the closeness of settlement, could not be secured except at considerable expense. Since then, however, the Indian reserve on the south side of the river, nearly two townships in extent and only two miles from town, has been vacated by the Indians and has fallen into the hands of the government for administration. If cheap land and plenty of it, splendid building sites and abundance of hay and pasture, with a first class chance for speculation on the side, is what he requires he can find them all at Edmonton now. So that, if the lack of a site was the reason of the police buildings erected here in '85 being moved away in '87 that reason exists no longer. Another matter that may be worth calling attention to is that if the new buildings are to be of brick a very superior quality of brick is now manufactured at Edmonton and could be supplied with a greater certainty of being good from here than from any place where brick had not already been made and thoroughly tested, as this has been.

Duck shooting commences in Manitoba on Aug. 15th. In the North-West on Sept. 1st.

#### THE POPLARS PRIVATE SCHOOL

Will re-open on Thursday September 1st next.

Terms made known on application.  
C. A. ROBERTSON. E. PHILLIPS.

**J. WALTER**, Carriage-maker and Boat builder, Ft. Edmonton ferry landing, South Side. Arrived by North-West and will be worked up to order or sold cheap for cash, a large stock of Oak Plank, from inch upwards, Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues, Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes, Felloes and Wheels, common and four foot wagon Neck Yokes, Seat Springs etc. Four New Boats, medium size, now on hand.

#### EDMONTON & CALGARY STAGE.

Making fortnightly trips between the above places. Fare \$10.00. Express 5 cents per lb. All goods addressed in my care will be promptly and carefully forwarded and all express charges paid. Stage leaves for Calgary Monday August 1st and every alternate Monday until further notice.

W. J. GRAHAM.

#### PER STEAMER NORTH-WEST

FOR

#### BROWN & CURRY

A large stock of Dry Goods, Prints, Clothing, Etc.

A full stock of Groceries, Granulated and Standard Oat Meal, Patent Process and Strong Baker's Flour, dark, brown, yellow, granulated and Paris lump sugars, black, green, and Japan Teas. Syrups all kinds. Dairy and table salt. Evaporated, peaches, pears, cherries, apples, apricots, plums, etc.

#### CANNED STUFFS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Clear western and dry salt bacon. Also a large assortment of Domestic and Imported Cigars.

All which we will sell Cheaper than the Cheapest, for Cash.

BROWN & CURRY.

#### THE STARR KIDNEY PAD.

A permanent sure cure for diseases, disorders and ailments of the kidneys, bladder and urinary secretive system, or attendant complaints—causing pain in small of back, sides, etc., producing urinary disorders such as too frequent, scanty, difficult or copious micturition, inability of retention and sedimentary urine. The pad cures Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, catarrh of the bladder and passages, nervous debility, etc. Also Dr. Leduc's periodical pills.

Pads and Pills for sale by

P. DALY & Co., Agents, Edmonton.

—20—

#### WALL PAPER AND BORDERING.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND TURPENTINE. Whiting, Glue, and Dry Colors. Whitewash and Paint Brushes. Concentrated Lye and Washing Crystal. Condition Powder—Own make. Axle Grease, Castor Oil for buggies. Machine Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, etc. Soaps, Perfumery, Flesh Brushes and Turkish Bath Towels, Sponges, Brushes and Combs. Patent Medicines, Stationery, Diaries 1887. School Books, Fancy Goods, Pure Drugs and Spices.

Physician's Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared at all hours.

PHIL. DALY & CO.,  
Chemists and Druggists.

#### JUST OPENED OUT,

An extra fine lot of NEW GOODS at

J. A. McDOUGALL'S

this week. Prices away down.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

Bag to inform their customers that they have opened a

WHOLESALE & JOBBING ESTABLISHMENT,

And are prepared to offer goods at

PRICES HITHERTO UNKNOWN

In Edmonton.

Give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

NORRIS & CAREY,  
St. Albert Road.

#### BOOTS

&

SHOES.

#### ALBERTA

BOOT AND SHOE

HOUSE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STEWART & BANNERMAN



## PUBLIC MEETING.

According to announcement a meeting was held in the public school house, Edmonton, on Tuesday evening last to discuss the location of police headquarters for the district. There was a large representative gathering. Dr. Wilson, M. N. W. C., was appointed chairman and R. Strachan, secretary.

The chairman in opening the meeting said that although the authorities had repeatedly intimated that Edmonton would be made headquarters for the police of the district it was now apparently intended that the necessary barracks be not located here. It was to enter a protest against this proposed breach of faith that the meeting was called. He was glad to see every one taking an interest in the matter from the lawyers up. He would not make a long speech, but was heartily in sympathy with the object of the meeting.

D. Ross moved the first resolution without comment, as follows:

"Whereas, since 1874 when the first public meeting of the people of Edmonton was called, for the purpose of protesting against the erection of mounted police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan as not being a central or advantageous point, until the present time; it becomes more apparent that in the true interest of the country; in the real effectiveness of the police; and in economy in their maintenance; that Edmonton and not Ft. Saskatchewan is the most suitable and central point at which to erect permanent barracks. And whereas we attribute the ignoring of Edmonton as a site for the barracks to the authorities at Ottawa being misinformed by those having private interests elsewhere; therefore be it Resolved that it is the duty of this meeting to lay before the minister in charge a statement of the advantages of Edmonton over other places in this district for the head-quarters of our division."

C. L. Shaw seconded: When he had been asked to second the resolution he expected that Mr. Ross, who from long residence was intimately acquainted with the subject, would have given an array of facts to the meeting that would have relieved him, the speaker, who by reason of his shorter residence was less thoroughly informed, of the necessity of saying a great deal. Being a new comer and without heavy land investments in the place it might be said that his interest was slight. But he had cast his lot here and his future was dependant on that of Edmonton, therefore he was deeply interested. The only reason he had ever heard for the police barracks being located at Ft. Saskatchewan was that the officer then in charge had not been asked to dinner at Edmonton. As no good reason had ever been given for their being retained there the government which retained them could not be properly informed of the circumstances. They of course had to follow the information given by their officials. It was proposed that the meeting show a mistake had been made in locating the barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan, and that a greater mistake would be made if the error was perpetuated. It could not have been in the public interest that they were located where they are, twenty miles from the centre of settlement and still further from the Indian reserves. The business of the police was to protect the settlers and control the Indians, which they could not do satisfactorily unless they were in reasonable proximity. The only excuse for retaining the barracks where they are is the loss to accrue from abandoning the buildings already in existence at Ft. Saskatchewan. These buildings had to give place to new ones at no distant date, and in any case the cost of a few old log buildings should not be allowed to stand in the way of the efficiency of the force. He was astonished to find a feeling of indifference as to the location of the barracks to some extent prevalent in Edmonton. The advantage of having an amount of money spent here might be small but it would always count. The main point was to secure the location of the barracks in order to give permanency to the town. Railways from both south and east would have to cross the river some place near Edmonton. If there were too many handlets the railway companies would make the crossing away from them all where they could control the town site. But if one town was well established and the government interests were centered in it the railway would not be likely to ignore it. No matter who was at the head of the government a sense of justice would cause them to secure us in our rights. Resolution carried.

R. Strachan, said that at a meeting held in March of '86 it was resolved that a petition be sent to the minister asking that permanent barracks be located at Edmonton instead of Ft. Saskatchewan. The petition was forwarded and in answer we were assured that the commissioner would shortly visit Edmonton to examine into the question. He did so, examined several sites, and gave his word that the barracks would be erected here. Since then nothing definite had been done but we see the police removed to Ft. Saskatchewan and even the buildings erected here taken down and removed as well. Only four or five men remained here. Aside from

the benefits to the town as such from the presence of the police, the people here on account of the greater amount of business transacted and of perishable property held require and are entitled to the protection of the police, even if a saving were effected by their remaining at Ft. Saskatchewan. Much more so when the fact is that a saving would be effected by their residence at Edmonton. He moved the following resolution:

"Whereas at a public meeting of the residents of Edmonton and vicinity held on the 17th day of March, 1886, certain resolutions were passed protesting against the removal of the N. W. M. Police to Ft. Saskatchewan, and urging upon the government the expediency of erecting permanent barracks at Edmonton. And pursuant to a resolution passed at such meeting a petition, numerous and influentially signed, setting forth particularly the necessity and desirability of the retention of the divisional head-quarters here was duly forwarded to the honorable minister of the interior, and by him referred to the comptroller of the N. W. M. P. And whereas the said comptroller by a letter dated 28th April, 1886, stated: 'I am now instructed to say that the commissioner of the mounted police has been requested to take the earliest opportunity of visiting the Edmonton district with a view to reporting fully upon the subject of the location of the police barracks. I beg further to state that the commissioner telegraphed recently that he had found it necessary to withdraw the police from Edmonton temporarily to Ft. Saskatchewan on account of the unhealthy condition of the buildings which they occupied, but that he intended to bring a portion of them back as soon as the weather would permit them to live under canvas.' And whereas the said commissioner visited Edmonton and examined a number of sites for the proposed barracks and informed certain citizens present at this meeting that such barracks would be erected here. And whereas no steps have been taken to that end, but, on the contrary, the police have been taken, and the police buildings torn down and removed, to Ft. Saskatchewan and public money is being expended in repairing and extending the buildings there. Be it therefore resolved that the foregoing facts be brought to the notice of the honorable minister of the interior, the comptroller of the N. W. M. P., and the commissioner N. W. M. P."

The petition alluded to in the resolution as having been forwarded had been printed fully in the BULLETIN at the time. The late report of Commissioner Herchmer contained the following allusion to the matter: "As it is proposed to erect new barracks at Prince Albert, where I have lately recommended the selection of a suitable site at a reasonable figure, and at Calgary and Edmonton (where I have not yet found a site) and at Battleford, I would strongly urge the adoption of brick," etc. From this it appeared that the only difficulty the commissioner had was in regard to a site. It appeared to be the intention of the government that the barracks should be erected here. This being the case we should endeavor to prevent the waste of government money in patching up old buildings at Ft. Saskatchewan. We should be somewhat aggressive. Not depend alone on the justice of our case. We should not cease to importune until we had secured our object. The petition which had been sent down in '86 had not been properly followed up. When the commissioner was here no one made it his business to press the matter upon his attention. Now the minister of interior was not far away. He might be interviewed by telegraph with satisfactory results.

M. McCauley seconded the resolution. He was glad to see the lawyers take such an active part in the meeting. He considered that the police should be placed where they would be most use to the people settled in the country. Their duties were all done at Edmonton. Where a man's duty lay there he should be. He instanced the case of a horse stolen from himself last summer when three days expired before the warrant issued was acted upon. If the police had been here the man would have been caught. Quite lately application had been made to the police at Ft. Edmonton for men, and the answer had been that there were none to spare. The only duty to be done at Ft. Saskatchewan was to keep out of the road. The expenses of maintaining the force was greater at Ft. Saskatchewan than at Edmonton. Hay was \$2 a ton less this year at Edmonton than at Ft. Saskatchewan. Oats and other supplies were less also. The cost of travelling from Ft. Saskatchewan on duty to Edmonton was a very large item. Since the barracks had been built at Ft. Saskatchewan the cost of ferrage alone had been \$3,000. He asserted that had the barracks not been there ten dollars would have paid the ferrage there during that period. Last year the government said the police would be removed to Ft. Saskatchewan on account of the Edmonton barracks being unhealthy and would be moved back as soon as the weather would permit their going under canvas. It was to be supposed that they were going down to occupy comfortable buildings. In-

stead they were put under canvas there and were not brought back to Edmonton until some of their horses had to be brought up to eat the hay that had been supplied here. They even wished to freight down the hay but the expense would have been two great. Resolution carried.

The chairman said that past events had shown it to be the intention of the government to erect the barracks here. He had spoken to Comptroller White in Ottawa on the subject and he had said the barracks would be built here. Commissioner Herchmer had also stated to him that the barracks would be built here. The change of intention must have been from one of two causes. Either false impressions had been given by reports of officers concerned, or the government desired to speculate in a town site, as it had often done before. Either reason was discreditable.

P. G. Gray moved the following resolution: "That whereas Edmonton is the only important settlement that is disregarded and overlooked as a station for the head-quarters of the N. W. M. P. division in charge of the district. And whereas Battleford, Prince Albert, Calgary, MacLeod, Maple Creek and Regina are no more clearly entitled to the benefit of having permanent police barracks located in each of those towns than Edmonton undoubtedly is in the eyes of all unprejudiced and judicious persons. And whereas the present police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan were avowedly located there and are notoriously kept there in order to build up a settlement there to the injury of the settlers at Edmonton and its vicinity. Resolved that this meeting protests respectfully, yet most earnestly, against the entirely exceptional and invidious treatment meted out to Edmonton by the police authorities in avoiding and neglecting to build barracks here and establish permanent head-quarters of the division of police required to maintain law and order in this district, and would press upon the attention of the government the gross injustice which is done to Edmonton by the cruel and callous neglect of its interests year after year in spite of the frequent remonstrances and representations made by its citizens and the repeated promises made by officials that justice would be done to Edmonton in the premises."

C. H. Cannon seconded. He apologized for getting up to express the opinions of the pioneers, but it was the duty of new comers like himself to hold up the hands of those who had made the place what it is in their efforts to still further its interests. Was not Edmonton as important a centre of population as Battleford, or Prince Albert, or Calgary, or MacLeod, or Medicine Hat, or Maple Creek, and were not the interests of Edmonton as important to its people as the interests of those places to their people. When our interests were affected it was not by keeping quiet that we could protect them. The people were sick of the dalliance of the government. He acknowledged allegiance to the great conservative party, which had done so much for the North-West; but in this case our rights had been overlooked, and the people were only doing their duty in calling attention to the fact. Wherever duty calls, the police should be there. If their duty is to be done at Ft. Saskatchewan keep them there; but if at Edmonton then let them be brought here. Of course the resultant expenditure of some \$3,000 a month here was not a matter of first importance, but it was worth considering. On the whole of God's footstool there was not a more lovely spot or one having a more promising future than Edmonton. But that future could only be attained by not neglecting present opportunities. No stone should be left unturned to advance the interests of the place. We should not on any consideration allow Edmonton to be placed in an inferior position. The upshot of the resolution was to press on the government that we are not beggars. We have not been compelled to ask for seed grain and assistance generally as our friends in less favored localities have. We asked only rights. We demanded only justice, which he felt sure the government would not refuse if aware of the facts.

The chairman said that Edmonton was being entirely ignored by the federal government. Calgary had lately received \$30,000 for bridges and a court house, Battleford a large grant for a bridge, Prince Albert a court house and barracks, Regina was having merces showered upon it continually, while nothing had been done at Edmonton by the federal government at all. Resolution carried.

S. Cunningham, M. N. W. C., for St. Albert, was called upon and said he had not come prepared to speak, but he had listened to what had been said already and was pleased with it. He agreed with the object of the meeting.

A. D. Osborne, seconded by C. F. Strang, moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate the result of the meeting to the proper authorities and that a subscription be taken up to defray necessary expenses, the surplus, if any, to be handed to the agricultural society. Carried.

Dr. McInnis being called upon said that as the people of Edmonton were as twenty-five to one compared with those of Ft. Saskatchi-

ewan our claim to the location of the barracks was by that much superior. The location of the police head-quarters here would certainly be of great financial benefit to the place.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and secretary and the meeting closed.

## P. DALY,

BANKER,

Drafts issued and collections made.  
Office, P. Daly & Co's. Drug Store, Edmonton.

## READ THIS!

We have added to our stock of Jewellery a fine line of

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS and would be pleased to have the public call and see our goods and be informed of prices. We shall endeavour to keep the latest Publications, Books, Comic Papers, Winnipeg Free Press and others every mail.

All kinds of Watches and Jewellery repaired and Guaranteed.

E. RAYMER, & CO.  
STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

If you want to be up to the times and save useless outlay in wages and mending old rat-traps of machines, buy from us THE FIRST AND ONLY GENUINE ALL-STEEL BINDER made in Canada, The Toronto Mower, The Massey Harvester, The Sharpe's Rake. We will now book orders for above and for the Finest Binding Twine Manufactured, up till 1st of May next. You should see our new prices and order at once to ensure delivery. We will agree to cancel any order for harvesting machinery, should purchasers' crop be destroyed before time for cutting.

BLAKE & KNOWLES.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

## L AFFERTY & SMITH,

BANKERS:

CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA AND MOOSEJON. Drafts issued on and collections made at all available points.

Sterling and Domestic Exchanges bought and sold.

Half-breed and Soldier's Scrip and Indian Department Vouchers bought at highest market price.

Farmers and others can effect a large saving when paying for their pre-emptions or when taking up new lands, through us—for particulars apply to,

P. G. GRAY,  
Manager.

## JUST ARRIVED.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING. I have just received a large supply of the above, also Infants Robes, Knitted Shirts etc. LADIES' DRESS GOODS (from England). These include Cashmeres, Satteens, Muslins, Fancy Checks, Zephyrs, Swiss Checks, Velvets, etc.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, MOLESKINS, CORDUROY, ETC. I beg to draw special attention to these Goods, just received from England, which for quality, durability and cheapness surpass anything yet offered to the Edmonton public.

FANCY GOODS. Large and beautiful assortment of Laces, Embroidery, Frilling, Silk Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, Collarettes, Gloves, Dress Laces, Embroidery Silks, Colored Embroidery and Crochet Cotton, etc.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, ETC. Beautiful Madras Laces and Tapestry Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, Carpets, Curtain Poles, Picture Mouldings, Sitting Room and Bed Room Furniture, etc.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CRYSTAL WARE. Fine selection of Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Cruet Stands, Vases and Ornaments, etc., cheaper than ever.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.  
W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.  
Direct Importer of English Goods.



## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Free Press of a late issue has a large amount of information concerning the mission work of the church of England in the North-West.

The country extending from English or Churchill river north to the Arctic, including the Yukon in British territory, was formed into the diocese of Athabasca in 1873, and Rev. W. C. Bompas consecrated bishop. The staff of clergymen then comprised the bishop with Rev. R. McDonald, Ft. Yukon and Rev. W. D. Reeves, Ft. Simpson. In 1884 the diocese was divided and the part north of the 60th parallel was named the diocese of Mackenzie river, remaining under Bishop Bompas, and Rev. R. Young was consecrated bishop of Athabasca. It is intended to found a diocesan school and farm of instruction on the Laird river this year in the Mackenzie diocese, of which Edward Black who went out this season will be in charge. The following are the ordained clergymen of the diocese: Ven. Archdeacon Macdonald, Peel river; T. H. Canham, Ft. McPherson; Rev. C. G. Wallis, Rampart house, Rev. D. N. Kirkby, Ft. Norman; Rev. W. G. Gaston, Ft. Rae; Rev. W. Spindlove, Ft. Simpson; Rev. I. Ellington, the Yukon.

In the Athabasca diocese Bishop Young has five ordained clergymen, one of whom, however, Rev. J. G. Brick, is now in eastern Canada raising money for a school and mill for the Upper Peace river, near Dunvegan. Ven. Archdeacon Reeves is stationed at Chipewyan, Rev. Mr. Scott at Vermillion, Rev. D. C. Garrioch, Dunvegan, and Rev. G. Holmes, Lesser Slave lake. There is a training school and farm at Vermillion in charge of E. J. Lawrence, where there is also a small steam flouring mill.

The diocese of Saskatchewan was formed in 1873 and included what is now Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. At present it includes only the two latter. There are twenty-one clergymen in this diocese, thirteen in Saskatchewan and eight in Alberta, with a prospect of the number being increased shortly. There are also five lay assistants. Emmanuel college, Prince Albert is included in this diocese.

The diocese of Qu'Appelle includes the provisional district of Assiniboia and was separated from Saskatchewan in 1883, and John Aldebert Robert Anson, brother of the present earl of Lichfield, was consecrated bishop in June 1884, at the same time as the late Bishop Hannington, murdered in Central Africa. Qu'Appelle station is the cathedral town, and the seat of St. John's college. There are about twenty churches in the diocese.

The diocese of Moosonee encircles Hudson's bay and extends from 300 to 500 miles inland. It was set apart in 1872, when the present bishop was consecrated. The total population is estimated at 10,000. There is a cathedral at Moose Factory and eight churches elsewhere. There is a school at every mission station.

The diocese of Rupert's land which was formed in 1849 then included all the territory out of which the other dioceses mentioned have been formed. It now extends about 400 miles north from the U. S. boundary and from the western boundary of Manitoba to within 60 miles of Lake Superior. The total population is 125,000. The church members are 22,000. There are 51 clergy besides catechists. There are 40 churches and 55 other mission places. The educational institutions include St. John's college, grammar school and ladies' college.

Lieut. Gordon's report on Hudson's straits is that for ships of 2,000 tons specially strengthened the navigation of the straits would open from July 1st to 10th and close about the first week in October. One of the great difficulties of the straits is that the compass positively cannot be relied on, and another the fogs. Altogether the navigation is more than ordinarily difficult. Lieut. Gordon estimates highly the value of the fisheries of the bay. Since 1846 from two to seventeen United States vessels have visited the bay yearly taking out cargoes averaging \$47,000 each.

Rev. Pere Lacombe of Calgary was recently presented with a gold watch by the citizens on the occasion of his leaving for the Saskatchewan. Rev. Pere Andre said it was necessary to take Rev. Pere Lacombe to the Saskatchewan because the Indians and half breeds there were rather discontented and not very friendly to the priests who restrained them during the rebellion.

The Morden Monitor mentions that a destructive hail storm occurred near there on Aug. 6th. About twenty farmers lost over half their crop. The hail belt was about a mile wide.

Reported that anthracite coal has been found near Campbellford, Ont., in the county of Northumberland, and near the Mar-mora iron mines.

The lost watch advertised last week is now in the owner's hands. Advertisers in the BULLETIN.

The bulk of the crop in Southern Manitoba was expected to be in stock by August 13th.

## GENERAL.

The electric light is being fitted up in Calgary.

The election of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been endorsed by Britain, Italy and Austria.

The Labrador fisheries are an utter failure this year.

A police patrol has been established in Macleod town.

The Macleod Gazette of Aug. 9th reports cold nights but no frost.

Calgary public school has a second teacher at a salary of \$800 a year.

The Lethbridge News of Aug. 10th reports frost on the night of the 8th, but no damage done.

Two townships in the Cochrane lease near Calgary have been given up for settlement by the company, but their right to the balance will be maintained.

The capture of the McLeish murderers was made in Montana, and the comptroller of police notified thereof.

Flies must be thick at Prince Albert. The Times reports that the driver of a dray carries a smudge with him.

The Calgary Tribune says Mr. Hayter is in that town investigating the claims relative to the election of last March.

Peter Wall of Rosengert Southern Manitoba was killed by lightning on the night of July 28th while sitting near the stove in his house.

New wheat was being marketed in Ellendale, Dickey county, Dakota on the 8th Aug. It weighed 60½ lbs. to the bushel and brought 55 cents.

A heavy hail storm occurred near Battleford on Aug. 2nd cutting down several fields of grain. Many of the hailstones were an inch in diameter.

The Herald notes the arrival at Battleford lately of 200 high grade two and three year old heifers and six thorough bred bulls, for breeding purposes.

The Saskatchewan Herald notes the appearance of grasshoppers on the Swift Current trail north of Eagle creek where they cleared the grass off for twenty miles. It reports that they did not fly away but died there, and that the grass is springing up again.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, August 26th, 1887. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	67	55
Sunday,	60	49
Monday,	63	45
Tuesday,	63	38
Wednesday,	58	45
Thursday,	67	39
Friday,	68	43

Barometer falling, 27.640. Rainfall 1.15 in.

**PLASTERING and Cement Work, Plain and Ornamental, Hard sand or plaster of Paris finish. Call and examine our prices our aim being to give satisfaction at the lowest cost. Office and yard Fraser avenue.**  
WILLIAM JOHNSTONE  
DOUGLAS PETRIE.

## IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

I will offer for sale without reserve on **TUESDAY THE 30TH AUGUST** in Edmonton the following useful articles:

ONE Horse, good in double or single harness.  
" Buckboard and Set Single Harness.  
" English Saddle and Bridle.  
" Milch Cow, (good milker).  
" Spring Calf.  
Two Yearlings, bull and heifer.  
A small flock of Poultry, including laying hens, spring chickens, etc.  
One Dash Churn and milk pans.  
Wash Tubs and smoothing irons.  
Also a

**SUPERIOR METAL CASED PIANO** in good order.  
One Black Walnut Sideboard.  
" large Extension Table (oval).  
" "Wanzer" Sewing Machine (latest improved).  
Half a dozen Chairs (Pembroke).  
One Cane Rocking Chair.  
" Cabinet and Lounge.  
" Clock.

Three Bedroom Suites in Black Walnut, consisting of Bedstead, Bureau and Washstand.

Three Feather Beds and bedding and a quantity of Lace and Creton Curtains, Table Linen, Crockery ware, Pictures in frames, Books and other useful and ornamental articles including Table Cutlery, etc., etc.

Terms Cash. Sale to commence at One o'clock p. m. in Hall opposite Stewart & Bannerman's store. Furniture etc. will be on view in above hall on day previous to sale.

GEO. A. BLAKE,  
Auctioneer

## PUMPS THAT ARE PUMPS.

Made to order ready to put in wells—of good material and well finished—at my shop, Fraser avenue, Edmonton.

J. KNOWLES.

## STEAM THRESHER FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. I. CASE, MANUFACTURER.

May be seen at Alex. McLeod's, Little Mountain. Price and terms made known on application. MALCOLM McLEOD.

## TEACHER WANTED.

For Victoria school district. Male or female, for six months, holding second or third class or provisional certificate. Address stating salary, not later than the 15th August.

WM. R. BRERETON,  
Victoria, Aug. 1st. Chairman S. Trustees.

## BUTCHER SHOP JUST OPENED.

OPPOSITE STEWART & BANNERMAN'S, MAIN ST. Finest quality of beef always on hand. Other meats as the market affords. Delivery free to any part of the city.

CHAS. SANDISON,  
Proprietor.

## ROSS BROS.

DEALERS IN

**SHELF AND BUILDING HARDWARE,**  
STOVES, PRESSED AND PIECED TINWARE,  
SPADES, SHOVELS, HAY & MANURE FORKS,  
SCYTHES AND GRAIN CRADLES,  
PAINTS AND OILS.  
MACHINE OILS, GLASS, PUTTY.  
BUILDING PAPER,  
BROWN, TARRED AND OAK GRAINED.

Granite Ironware, Nails, Bar Iron, Rope, Pitch and Oakum.

BINDING TWINE.

Wood Pails, Wash Tubs, Butter Tubs, Butter Bowls, Churns, Moulds Etc.

**GUNS AND AMMUNITION.**  
Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Ironware, Eave Troughing, Etc.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon.**  
Office first building west of school house, block 6, H. B. Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**WATSON & CONNOR,**  
BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, &c.  
GEORGE A. WATSON. C. H. CONNOR, M. A.

**ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor,**  
Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta. Office, Main street, Edmonton, opposite Fraser Avenue.

**H. L. MCINNIS, M. D., C. M.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
Office next door north of Jasper House.

**DR. J. H. TOFIELD,**  
St. George's Hospital, London,  
Temporary residence and consulting room, second log house east of Mr. Cameron's store.

**DAVIS & COSTIGAN, Barristers, Advocates and Conveyancers.** Money to loan. Government departmental work strictly attended to. Offices over Thomson Bros' Book Store, Calgary, N.W.T.  
E. P. DAVIS, J. R. COSTIGAN.

**W. WILSON,**  
DENTIST, CALGARY.  
Rooms over J. S. Gibb & Co's store. Entrance at side door opposite Roller Skating Rink.

**SHAW & PRINCE,**  
BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, ETC.,  
AVOCATS, SOLICITEURS, ETC.,  
Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.  
CHARLES L. SHAW. ANTONIO PRINCE.

## HOTELS.

**JASPER HOUSE,** north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**ROYAL HOTEL, RHILLY & MARTIN, Proprietors.** The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

**EDMONTON HOTEL** the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

**HOTEL DU CANADA.**  
W. Lloyd begs to announce to his friends and customers that he has rented the above hotel, Main street, Edmonton. First class accommodation for the travelling public. Good stabling attached. Choice cigars and summer drinks etc., always on hand. W. R. LLOYD, Proprietor.

**KELLY HOUSE.**—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.  
This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.  
L. KELLY, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS.

**P. BYRNES.**—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

**NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.**—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horse-shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

**LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLES.**  
Potatoes, Oats, and all kinds of Feed kept constantly on hand for sale. M. McCAULEY, Main Street, Edmonton.

**J. F. SMITH.**—LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. Adjoining Hotel du Canada, Main street, Edmonton. Oats and feed constantly on hand. Good drivers to let at any hour.

**JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor.** Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

**BALLENTYNE YATES,**  
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.  
Studio temporarily at T. B. Henderson's, Main street. Single Photographs, Groups, Views, etc., guaranteed in first class style.